TO VOLD HURSCHILLING.

We lay before our readers a letter from Governor Wise in answer to the interrogatories propounded by us some days since. It is a manly, open, and fearless exposition of his views upon the questions which have occupied pub-lic attention for some time past. He presents, in strong and forcible language, the course of the incipient opposi-tion which was breving against Mr. Buchanan's adminision at the time we endeavored to checkmate its move. He gives a clear exposition of the history of the rise and progress of the opposition before Governor Walker was appointed. He points out how Mr. Hunter became sus-Walker was pected of affiliation with this opposition. He examine senator Hunter's letter and gives to it a somewhat differ ent construction from that placed upon it by us, showin that, by hoping and expecting to support the administra-tion, he, in effect, hopes and expects not to support the opposition, and says that, if this is Mr. Hunter's meaning. he has no opposition to make to him. We, too, join the governor in this view, and, if he is correct in his construcion, at once withdraw any objection which might have been raised to Mr. Hunter's course upon a different con-struction of his letter, and units with his friends in sustaining his re-election. The governor presents his view of Governor Walker's conduct, and gives his opinion upon the question whether the constitution of Kanasa should be submitted to the people for ratification or rejec-tion. His letter speaks for itself and will be read by all. It is needless, therefore, for us to call further attention to

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR WISE.

To the Editors of the Enquirer :

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 16, 1857.

Gastables: You have seen proper to interogate me, through the "Enquirer," as to the position I occupy touching the election of a senator of the United States; and believing that they are in good faith, fair and not unfriendly, I promptly reply to your questions as publicly as

they are put.

For more than twelve months rumors have been circulated that it was my desire and design to oust Mr. Hunter, if I could, from his seat in the Senate of the United ter, if I could, from his seat in the Senate of the United States; and my name in that connexion has been bandied about in conversation and by the press, with a license which assumed the air of authority. By whom, with what motive, to what end, these rumors were started, it is not my purpose now to discuss. My object is to allay excitement and prevent division in the democratic party of Virginia; and, to that end, I aver that these rumors are unautionized by anything said or done by me: that they are without foundation, and I defy the production of the proof or evidence that I have ever expressed or manifested the imputed desire or design.

After my arduous struggle in 1855 for the salvation of the democratic party, I fondly hoped to have the sympathy and support of all its sections in Virginia, and to be able to act with all in equal confidence, and to serve all in the office I now fill. I regret to say that in this I was disappointed. A short time only elapsed after

all in the office I now fill. I regret to say that in this I was disappointed. A short time only elapsed after entering upon my duties before a jealousy and a distrust were seen where I most expected confidence and friendly aid and counsel. I did my best, by turning away from this, to avert both its cause and its effect; but, inopportunely for harmony, the contest for the nomination for the presidency came on early in 1856, and my preference for Mr. Buchanan, entertained for many years, was again made known. I adhered to his nomination for reasons which now must be too obvious to every candid and conservative patriot and democrat to need either argument or excuse. No other nominee of the party could and conservative patriot and democrat to need either argument or excuse. No other nominee of the party could probably have been elected. There was not one of his competitors for whom I would not cheerfully have voted. I had, in fact, aided, among other friends of Mr. Buchauan in 1852, in nominating Mr. Pierce, and in 1855 had intimated my approval of other candidates. But finving, for his eminent abilities and services, preferred Mr. Buchauan in 1844, 1848, and 1852, and demning him the only available candidate in 1856. I preferred life. Buchanan in 1844, 1848, and 1852, and deeming him the only available candidate in 1856, I co-operated reclously with his friends in securing for his nomination the vote of Virginia. But no effort was made, no resort had to any means, to secure this, which could justly be complained of by his rivals and their friends. He had, without effort, comparatively, two-thirds of the delegation of Virginia at Cincinnati, and that majority did not fully represent the constituencies which preferred him. And nots-rithstanding the attempts of those opposed to his nomination to destroy the prestige of Virginia by attempting to split her delegation in the convention, and, in fact, to nullify a majority by a minority, by dividing her districts as well as the State, and to count the Old Dominion naught in the nomination, her delegation stootgirm as it had done in Baltimore in 1852, when thirty-four successive ballots were cast for James delegation stood firm as it had done in Baltimore in 1852, when thirty-four successive ballots were cast for James Buchauan, and the vote of Virginia decided the convention in his favor. The election proved how pre-eminently popular he was in this "good old Commonwealth." Thirty thousand majority proclaimed him, the choice of Virginia by far more than two-thirds, if not four-fifths, of the democratic voters. A majority of the politicians in place preferred others, but the people preferred him by an overwhelming, almost unanimous voice.

The election was marked by extraordinary manifestations. The contest was whether sectional and Canada, operation in the form of black-republication from New York and the New England States, and upon the lake borders of other States, should invade us furthers

DRIVE IT BACK FURTHER NORTH.
Pennsylvania decided that issue; but for a time it was extremely doubtful. And in the midst of that doubt there was heard a low muttering in the South of a subfor Mr. Buckengn's election. The feeling, grumbled rather than openly expressed by them, was of a hope that the black flag might be raised over us, to rouse the southern people to a revolution which would throw off the bonds of the Union. It is well known and proudly admitted It is well known and proudly admitted, flag been hoisted over the Capitol of the United States, under the open proclamations of the election, I for one would have waited for no other "overt cat" of aggression or oppression; but I was, therefore, the more anxious to secure a democratic triumph, to prevent revolution and to preserve the Union. This separated me from the extremists South.
I doubt whether they would all have followed me to the lengths I would have gone had cause for revolution been given; but whilst I was for warding off extreme is the best firm.

sues by electing a conservative democrat, who could unite all patriots and save the Union, they, a small and very exall parties and save the chion, they, a smart and very ex-clusive clique, were for driving us upon revolution—re-luctantly supported the democratic noninee, and at heart were disappointed at the democratic triumph which saved s from all "last extremities." The horse and the rider black-republicanism were overbrown, but in the gen-al rejoicing there was no shout from the hearts of the exclusive extremists. They, however honest, were sad, and their countenances were dark and dismal in the midst of general congratulations and smiles that the national denocracy had saved our country once more from extrem

Soon after the election of President, and during all of last winter and spring, that which was at first a whisper became more and more audible, until it broke out into a loud and openly uttering voice—"that there was a plot to supplant Mr. Hunter in the Senate by Governor Wise and his friends." Knowing that there was no foundation for this in aught I had said or done, or authorized to be said or done, and the hypothesis presenting itself that there might be enemies of both Mr. Hunter and myself who were trying to sow tares between us for their own selfish and sinister ends, I still averted my mind from other definite conclusions respecting the authors and the motives of those reports, and continued to remain silent. But the time came for the organization of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet. It was arranged by himself, to his own liking, on his own responsibility, to suit his own confidential relations in office, and was composed of a majority of southern men, of all sections of southern democracy, preferring no clique, and of a caste designed to harmonize all elements in the party, North and South, East and West. It was organized on the national platform of the Cincinnat Convention. Soon after the election of President, and during all of men, of all sections of southern democracy, preferring no clique, and of a caste designed to fammoniae all elements in the party. North and South, East and desire to be thin." The taunt came back: 1t was organized on the national platform of the Cincinnat Convention. As the head and representative of the distinct of the groot descripted as well as he could the personnel and material of the groot descripted as well as he could the personnel and material of the groot descripted to the first awa what a Provided of the United States should have endeavored to do. It might not please all, individuous all pad in sectionally, but it was for all and not for a yest. And the great mass of the party was well content and general and the great mass of the party was well content and general and the great mass of the party was well content and general and the great mass of the prayer was well content and general and the great mass of the prayer was well content and general and the great mass of the prayer was well content and general and the great mass of the prayer was well content and general and the great mass of the prayer was well content and general and the great mass of the prayer was well content and general and the great mass of the prayer was well content and general and the great mass of the prayer was well content and general and the great mass of the prayer was well content and general and the great mass of the prayer was well content and general and the great mass of the prayer was well content and general and the great mass of the prayer was well content and general and genera

Prom the Richmond Equirer.

8 RESPONSE

a letter from Governor Wise ries propounded by us some open, and fearless exposition one which have occupied pubsast. He presents, in strong arms of the incipient opposit

Now, gentlemen, prior to the campaign of 1856 there were but two lines of sectional division in the United States—the Mason and Dixon and the Missouri-Compromise lines. They were geographical partly in their character, and were well defined and understood. Many evils growing out of them had been in the past, and could be in the future, guarded against. But in 1856 another and more ominous line was disclosed obliterating all others. It was not defined upon the earth, but, revealing itself by what sailors call a "Sun Dog" in the East, it awed superstition like an angry comet portending evil, and shot a duli black-and-white gloom looming through the mists of the Arctic leeberg, striking from over Old England by the Newfoundland banks, cutting off all New England and New York, and passing midway through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and indefinitely westward. All north of that line was black-republican, and all south of it was what was called Egypt.

was what was called Egypt.

What did this mean? What portend? Why, it was a sign in the very heavens of the wisdom of Washington's Farewell Address—to becare of foreign influence and sectional stife. The constant commercial and social intercourse of New England and New York with Old England, and the immediate neighborhood of the lake border with Canada, had let in the wolf of English feeling and prejudice and social habit and fanaticism and influence into our fold against the institutions of the whole United States as established by our constitutions of government. It is the most insidious foe which has ever invaded our country. It is English influence, operating socially, undermining our institutions, and threatening our peace and safety, bound up in the cords of our national Union. In this sense it is this nation—this whole nation—our nation against its old enemy, English influence. And who met that influence and backed it from off our nation's soil, past the Mason and Dixon and past the Missouri line, as far north as the "Sun-Dog" line, which divided black republicans from Epypt 1 It was democracy—northern democracy—national democracy! The same true sort of patriotic Americanism—of Brother Jonathanism—which fought at Eric and Plattsburg and Lundy's Lane, and drove John Bull back into Canada! That is the sort of nationality—iny whole country. With true devotion, in the midst of non-slaveholding passions and prejudices—with no tics or associations of their own with slavery, except national—with fanaticism thundering church anathemas and excommunication over their heads—they, the northern democracy, whether in majorities or proscribed minorities, with strong nerves, with steady and unwavering faith, taxed themselves with heavy contributions, and raised the national flag of protection over our constitution of government—over our property of every sort, over good faith among men, over State rights and State equality, over popular self-government, over the States separately and united, over t was what was called Egypt.

What did this mean? What portend? Why, it was among men, over State rights and State equality, over popular self-government, over the States separately and united, over the United States—and battled for us and for all, and drove back the insidious and foreign foe to the Sun-Dog line, where it yet glooms in defeat. Nothing is so fatally sure to kindle the pale and sickly beam of that "blue light" line of sectionalism into a lurid flame of fire to devour our country as for southern democracy to doubt, distrust, or denounce northern democracy after such noble sacrifices as those they made in the campaign such noble sacrifices as those they made in the campaign of 1856. The southern democracy never has done this, and never will, until nationality, in the sense of American patriotism and desotion to the Union of the American States, ceases to burn in American bosoms everywhere, North and South.

Nationality, in opposition to democracy or State rights, I oppose. I oppose all that sort of federal nationality which would consolidate us into one centralized despotism. I loathe that sort of nationality which proposes and adopts comproses of any sort, of the constitution or for the constitution. But the nationality of democracy, which supports and defends the constitution and its strict construction, which maintains State rights and State constitution. tains State rights and State equality, and keeps the faith of compacts, which guards the Union and the country against foreign and domestic foes, I honor and cherish and glory in! And this is the national democracy which this against foreign and domestic foes, I honor and cherish and glory in? And this sixthe national democracy which this to such, assails. If this be stricken down, what have we to rely on or to ally with in the North? And yet it was to to the year or to ally with in the North? And yet it was to to the people, and the moved in his office, his speeches were seized on as a retext to assail the northern democracy and the administration at once to the people, and have an artext to assail the northern democracy and the administration at once to the people, and have an artext to assail the northern democracy and the administration at once to the people, and have an artext to assail the northern democracy and the administration at once to the people, and have an artext to assail the northern democracy and the administration at once to the people, and have an are to assail the northern democracy and the administration at once to the people, and have an are to assail the constitution at once to the people, and have an are to assail the northern democracy and the administration at once to the people, and have an are to assail the northern democracy and the administration at once to the people, and have an are to assail the northern democracy and the administration at once to the people, they have been administration at once to the people, and have an are to assail the northern democracy and the administration at once to the people, and have an acceptance of the agitation, or to continue the shricks for free-dom and the northern democracy and the administration at once to the people, and have an acceptance of the agitation, or to continue the shricks for free-dom and the northern democracy and the administration and the northern democracy and the administration and the the solution of foes it is the opposition and proposition almost an event of the agitation, or to continue the shricks for free-dom on the strain of the agitation, or to continue the shricks for free-dom on the strain or the strain of the agitation, or to continu glory in! And this is the national democracy which this opposition, openly developed as early as April last in the South, assails. If this be stricken down, what have we to rely on or to ally with in the North? And yet it was to strike at this; it was to follow up, not to begin the blows, that the moment a governor was sent to Kansas, and he moved in his office, his speeches were seized on as a pretext to assail the northern democracy and the administration and its friends. Destry confidence in these, and then the riot of ruin would begin. It was then that conservative democrats began to ask; "Is this opposition or not? If this be what is called the backing of friends, what is the opposition of focs? Is this opposition dangerous or not? Whose is it? Who are responsible for it? Who backs it? Who are responsible for it? Who backs it? Whose does it come?—to what tend ? It was no time to stop and dally with the minor matter of Mr. Walker's stump speeches—delivered with what motive, to what end—pro or con slavery—with good or bad design, no and motives were nothing compared with the wear, and motives were nothing compared with the wear, of the country involved in this sudden and insidious e which gave no time for developments, or for dispraction and proof, or even for just condem. nis opposition, examination and proof, or even for just condemnation of him, if he had done wrong, but began a hot and heavy war upon him as a corrupt "estrop," a felon traitor!
This could not but reflect upon the administration and
the party which appointed and retained him in place.
It was not ingenuous to pretend to discriminate between
the "President and the governor or the Territory." "Iake
man, like master." If he was this criminal, Mr. Buthe "President and the governor of the Territory." "Iake man, like master." If he was this criminal, Mr. Buchsnan was bound to know it; and if he knew it, he was no better, but rather worse, than Governor Walker. This roasoning this opposition knew would seize on the public mind, and would, if uncontradicted, impair confidence in the administration. It was making an adverse impression rapidly, when the "Enquirer" interposed with its trenchant pen, as of old, and arrested the rush of the charge on the national democracy and its representatives in power. It took up the inquiry: 'Is not this rank hostility? Is not this a prepared and premature opposition before the administration has begun its course—before it has met its first Congress, or sent its first message What does it mean? Whose is it? Who backs it?" fore it has met its first Congress, or sent its first measage? What does it mean? Whose is it? Who backs it?' I thank the "Enquirer" for that blow. The shade of the Old Napoleon of the press smiled in his parental hovering over the "Enquirer" when that sturdy blow fell in its stroke for his darling democracy. In my immost heart. I felt right well when that brave blow was struck. It was brave and bold to strike it; for the public printing, as well as the senatorship, was at stake, it seems. The activity in the elections last spring looked not only to the incumbency of Mr. Hunter, but to the incumbency of the "Enquirer," too; and, doubtless, to all the great in-terests involved. The "Enquirer," assuredly, has saved the democracy of Virginia from being involved in this

porcupine opposition. All this time it was not known whether Mr. Hunte All this time it was not known whether Mr. Hunter took any part in this opposition, though many of his most active partisans did; and hence it was suspected that if he was not a participant in it he was to be the beneficiary of it, if it should succeed. Certain it is that what was at first rumor and surmise about my alleged design to contest with him his seat in the Senate was turned at last into a taunt to me and my friends. "Rum, if you dare, you cannot beal Mr. Hunter." It was vain to reply: "I do not desire to beat him." The taunt came back:

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

The continues of the continues of the precision in the processor of the properties of the continues of the processor of the properties of the continues of the processor of the properties. The continues of the processor of the properties. The continues of the processor of the properties. The processor of the and congress accepts it, and then the people of Kansas change and adopt another, and, it may be, a worse constitution, tills latter will not have to be, and will not be submitted to Congress at all. Aiming, then, at the same end, to protect the equal rights of slaveholders, and to end the excitement and strift somest and safest, which is the better policy—to appeal to the people at once, in a peaceful, fair, and just mode, or to be obliged at last to abide by their news and resources. thi, fair, and just mode, or to be obliged at last to abide by their anger and resentment, after impairing our own moral attitude before the country? Are we not in danger of having our attitude impaired by another question which has arisen since Mr. Huntor's letters were written? If Gov. Walker did not go behind the returns which he proclaims were "fraudulent and simulated" on their face—and whether they were so or not we have as yet a nearly and of determining—which were postured in no means of determining—which were no returns; in word, if this be true, he did right, of course, in diare garding and setting them aside. He usurped no authority, if his report be true, and but did his duty in repudi ity, if his report be true, and but did his duty in repudi-athing fracto upon the elective francines, and in spuriling the insult which demanded that he should give it his offi-cial sanction and countenance. An executive has no ju-dicial or legislative power, and must not dare to usurp-either; but it is something more than merely ministerial authority, and has the right of protecting itself from fraud-and is position. The ministerial officer even has that pow-er. Forms were made to preserve the substance of justice and truth, not to aid fraud and imposture, and falsehood and injustice. Slaveholders and the people of slavehold-ing States are too high in their moral tone to consent to owe the establishment of slavery anywhere to means like

and injustice. Slaveholders and the people of slavehold, ing States are too high in their moral tone to consent to owe the establishment of slavery anywhere to means like these. And yet some of the sublime oppositionists who profess to despise treachery in Governor Walker in this age of lawlessness and violence, do not hesistate to array expediency against justice, and to arraign a governor of a Territory because he dared to refuse to be particeps criminis in what he knew to be a gress and patent fraud ! Mr. Hunter, I am sure, will not endorse or countenance such immorality as this. And a difference on the other points, where we do not agree, shall not divide me from him. He is eminently right in one particular: that Congress has no right to prescribe the elective franchise for the voters of Kansas on the adoption of their constitution. The most prescribe that for themselves. By this I am far from reflecting upon the Rockingham resolutions; for I understand them to mean and to express the same thing. I know not by whom, or where, they were written; heard not of the meeting before it was held, and the resolutions were published some days before I saw them or knew of them; but, judging from themselves alone, they seem to me to agree with Mr. Hunter in contravening the ideas which were at first started by his own friends, that only a particular cleus of voters, at first defined by act of Congress, were to be allowed to decide upon the adoption of the constitution, if submitted to the people. Mr. Hunter takes ground with the "Enquirer" from the start on that point, though, I think, he had no occasion to take it in combatting the Rockingham resolutions, which don't controvert it all, but, on the contravy, contend for the principle of the Kansas bill itself—that the people must be left to govern themselves, without the intervention of Congress or any other power.

The Farewell Address of Washington is the old, and the Virginia resolutions of '98-'99 are the new testament of my political faith. I will maintain the Union to the last extremity, and fight for it to the last inch of ground left to stand on; but when there is no other alternative but subjugation or dishonor, from either palpable infractions of the constitution or from intolerable oppression under its forms, I care not which, I will, if I must, fight out of the Union, if I can. "If that be treason, make the most

Mr. Buchanan and his administration have my Mr. Buchanan and his administration have my most cordial confidence, and I shall support them so long as they do no more wrong than they have as yet perpetrated. But I will not pledge my support blindly and implicitly, without exception, and I require no such pledge from Mr. without exception, and I require no such pledge from Mr Hunter. In conclusion, let me aver that I do not desire a seat in

the Senote of the United States, and if I did I would not desir is at Mr. Hunter's expense. I trust that he and his friend do not desire his re-election at my expense, and that ir future I may be relieved from the penalty of being deemed

whether the legislature will make the election this mind for that place.

Whether the legislature will make the election this aming session, or postpone it to a time nearer the termination of the six years of the present term, it does not become me to speak. They will decide that question in their own way and time without my presuming to inter-

fere.

Having as fully responded as my severe labors will allow just at this time, I hope to be allowed to work on, undisturbed in future by any, controversy respecting a seat in the Senate of the United States involving the name Yours, truly,

HENRY A. WISE.

DEATH OF A GREAT MILLIONAIRE.—The London Times of the 2d inst. contains a long biographical notice of one of the "merchant princes" of the great metropolis, who has had most extensive relations with this country. Mr. James Morrison, the eminent millionaire in question died at his seat, Pasildon Park, on the 30th ult., ages 68, and worth \$20,000,000, a considerable portion of which, as stated by the Times, is invested in the United States, and so well invested, too, that it suffers no dimi-nution by the present commercial difficulties. We believe that it was Mr. Morrison who had a suit with the Dry Dock Bank in New York some years since. He went to London a poor boy, and haid the foundation of his great future by engaging in the dry goods trade, in which he was the first to introduce the principle of selling at a small profit to increase the amount of his sales. He afterwards invested largely in lands, and owned large estates in several English counties and also in Scotland. He was many years in Parliament and was always a liberal in polities; he was author of a work on the defects of English system of railway legislation, and in 1848 a volume was published by Longman containing a selection from his Parliamentary speeches. He was a self-educated man, but he possessed a refined taste in literature and art, and profit to increase the amount of his sales. He afterwards but he possessed a refined taste in literature and art, and had collected a remarkably rich library and a noble gallery of paintings. He was one of the nobles of England who inherited neither a name nor a fortune, nor was indebted for any of his distinctions to the crown or the people

The following States will unite in observing the 26th day of November as a day of thanksgiving, in accordance with the appointment made by their several execu-

necticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Dela-ware, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and

Texas.

Maine, South Carolina, and Mississippi observe the 19th of this month, and Vermont the 3d of December. In the city of Washington the 26th of this month has been designated as a day of thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON CITY

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 1867.

KANSAS AND HER CONSTITUTION. We published on yesterday the result of the acexcitement; because we see in the action of the people the question, whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State, the convention has responded to the policy so urgently pressed by Gov. Walker, and exhibits the gratifying fact that upon this great principle there is a cordial concurrence between him and the people of Kansas, as represented in that convention. Again we tender to the administration-to Gov. Walker-the people of Kansas and of the whole country-our heartfelt congratulations upon this signal triumph of principle over prejudice. oice not because Kansas is to be a slave or a free State, but because the people of Kansas are to decide for themselves, through their own fairly-express ed will, what shall be the future character of their State. The destiny of Kansas is to be decided by the ballot-box, not the cartridge-box; by her own citizens, not by foreign influences; and when that decision shall be thus pronounced, it will command the cordial acquiescence and approval of good men everywhere, whether it be to make Kansas a slave or a

The effort already being made to prejudice the public mind against the action of the convention, by the fallacious charge that they had provided for a provisional government, and thus superseded the territorial government now in existence, will fail of its object. No such attempt has been made. The convention provided that the election on the adoption of the constitution should be conducted by its own officers. The reason is a manifest one. The form in which their constitution is to be present ed to Congress depends upon the vote to be given by the people, and the duty is imposed upon their own chosen organ to see that it shall be lone in conformity to their directions. This is not unusual; and, as it does not in the slightest manner conflict with the operation of the territorial govern ment, cannot in any sense be regarded as superseding it. It is to be regrefted that there should be any more factious opposition to the action of the Kansa convention. Instead of looking for new difficulties and troubles with which to inflame the public mind we should all unite in mutual congratulations that an angry and alarming issue has found its peaceful solution in the vindication of a great principle. Those who would have forced upon the people of Kansas either a slave or a free State, against the will of her people, will be disappointed in the result; but all who are willing that Kansas should decide for herself the question of slavery will commend and approve the action of her convention

In the representative branch of the Tennessee legislature, on Tuesday last, Mr. Maney introduced a resolution instructing the senators and requesting representatives in Congress from Tennessee to induce the passage of a law in Congress taxing bank bills of a less denomination that twenty-five dollars.—Charleston Mercury.

We have contended, and some of the most distin uished democrats in the country have long main tained that the chartering of banks by the States, with the power to issue notes or bills of credit, is a clear and direct violation of a specific provision of the federal constitution. If Congress should comply with Mr. Maney's wishes, and the wishes of the very onsiderable number who think and who are disposed to act with him, they would be recognising not sin ply an unconstitutional currency, but a currency which owes its dangerous existence to the immunity which has attended and followed a violation of the

CAPTURE OF SLAVERS.

constitution.

Barque Ida, Captain Tufts, from Sierra Leone September 21, for Boston, put into Tarpaulin Cove on Saturday. The Salem (Massachusetts) Register gives the following summary of news by this arrival :

"The Liberia Herald has been discontinued for th

"The inferior herad has been discontinued for the want of sufficient support.

"There has been a great deal of sickness at Accra, mos of the residents having suffered. Mr. Augustus Amadie a well-known resident, died there on the 31st of August The commandant had also been very ill, but was re

covering.

"The Emperor of the French is accused of reviving the slave trade, by contracting with the house of Regis, at Marseilles, who have a factory at Whydah, and sending the Stella screw-steamer to Whydah to purchase 1,200 slaves, ship them on board and call them free em-

"An American brigantine, the Eliza Jane, was brought into port on the 19th, having been captured on the 24th of August by a boat of her Majesty's ship Alecto, off Malemba, carrying the usual equipments for the slave trade, and two slaves. Several other vessels are reported to have been captured and on their way to the colony, among which were a Spanish barque taken near Whydah on suspicion, and the brig William Clark, American, without colors or papers, with £700 or £800 in money; a schooner taken in the Bights with 190 slaves; and a brig taken off Cabenda, the captain and greater part of the crew having previously abandoned her, carrying with them a large amount of money. A Spanish schooner and barque are also reported to have been captured off Benguela and taken into Loando. A cance with upwards of forty slaves had also been taken, after some resistance, and brought into port." ants.
"An American brigantine, the Eliza Jane, was brough brought into port."

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The Boston Post of Tuesday says :

"Ex-President and Mrs. Pierce are in this city en voids for Norfolk, Virginia, to embark for Madeira on board the United States steam frigate Powhatan, which President Buchanan has for that purpose so courteously placed at the disposal of his predecessor in office. They remain with their friends in Boston till Thursday morning."

Sir William Gore Ouseley, special minister fro Great Britain to Central America, Senator Thomson, of New Jersey, and Hon. Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, vere among the arrivals in this city last evening.

The St. Louis Democrat says that Marcus J. Parrott, delegate to Congress from Kansas, has received his certificate of election.

The concert given by Miss Juliana May a few eve nings since, and which was received with such unbounded applause, will, by general desire, be repeated to-night at Carusi's Saloon. See the local column for further particulars.

The will of the late Mrs. Dr. Rush, of Pffiladelphia, in effect makes her husband her sole and absolute legatee. The estate is estimated at one million dollars.

FRENCH CUSTOMS CHANGES.

SHILLS

WILLIAM NO

In the summary of foreign news given by the New York Herald a few days since, it is stated that the Paris Mondeur publishes a decree "admitting into France, duty free, certain descriptions of iron, copper and steel, imported from foreign countries as raw tion of the Kausas convention, and accompanied it material, and destined for re-exportation after have with the expression of our gratification on this auing been converted by French manufacturers into spicious conclusion of an angry and threatening is- iron ships or iron boats, machinery, or engines. sue. In this feeling we are confident that we shall have the cordial sympathy of national democrats and conservative men throughout the Union. We are gratified, because it will allay sectional strife and who have already availed themselves, to a large exexcitement; because we see in the action of the tent, of the existing franchise of the French cus-convention the vindication of the great principle of toms in regard to the articles designated, but which the Kansas bill, which submitted the question of slavery to the decision of a majority of the bong file inhabitants of the Territory. In submitting to the stricted and attenuated by the terms of that decree to an extent that must materially check the exportation of such articles from the United States to French ports. We purpose, therefore, briefly to explain the whole matter, complicated, as is almost everything connected with the French customs, though it be and, in doing so, we must necessarily so back at least a year in the history of these important, but almost countless, decrees and ministerial orders changing, modifying, or suspending, with a expriciouses exceedingly Gallic, the permanent tariff regulation of the French Empire.

On the 17th October, 1855, there was issued a de cree, of which the following is an extract: "Napo leon, by the grace of God and the will of the nation Emperor of the French, to all, &c. We have decreed, and do decree, the following :"

"Arricle I.
"For three years from the date of this present decree lumber, wood for cabinet work, in logs or sawed, more than three decimetres [one decimetre equals very nearly four inches] in thickness; pig from, her iron, sheet iron, and fashion pieces, (for ships,) copper, and sinc, unmanufactured; hemp and flax, hatchelled or unhatchelled; rosin and tar; tallow and other animal fasts used in naval construction, shall be admitted free of duty on condition that the importer, within a year after the importation, gives satisfactory proof that said articles have been devoted to the purpose above designated."

This liberal measure was at once carried into ef-

This liberal measure was at once carried into efect, and the range of its application was every day ecoming more extensive. At the same time, how over, strong remonstrances were made by the foun dry proprietors against the free admission of shee and other kinds of iron. The decree which we find noticed in the Herald's foreign summary is but the action, or rather the concession, of the government to the demands of these angry iron protestants This decree is dated, also, October 17, and restricts the admission duty free to bar iron, of which the bars shall exceed (the width multiplied by the thick ness) 458 millimetres, [one thousand millimetres equal 393 inches,] if the bars are flat; 27 mil imetres and over, if the bars are square; as 15 millimetres and over in dismeter, if the bars are round. The decree of October 17, 1855, does not restrict to any determined class of French consumers the benefits of this franchise; the new decree limits the privilege to naval constructors, or to persons engaged in the manufacture of articles of equipment, rigging, &c., or necessary in the armamen and appointments of sea-going vessels. These re-strictions, to which others are also annexed, but of a less important character, contract materially the liberal scope of the decree of October 17, 1855. Indeed, it is well known that this decree was, to a certain extent, forced upon the government by the exigencies of the Eastern war, and it is no less a mat ter of regret with the more liberal party in France, who are opposed to the protective and restrictive policy of their government in its commercial legislation, than with the friends of unshackled commerce in this and other countries, that the French govern ment should go back to the point from which it started, under the most auspicious circumstance and with the most beneficial results, two years ago The importation of iron had taken an unprecedented development under the decree thus so materially odified. In 1855 the importation of bar iron was only 14,000,000 kilogrammes, (about 31,500,000 pounds;) in 1856 it exceeded 28,000,000 kilogramnes. (63,000,000 pounds.)

The French government has adopted another measure, which, unlike the above, indicates a more liberal disposition. A law of July 5, 1836, allows, as the Belgian law of March 4, 1846, the admis sion, free of duty, of certain materials destined to be worked up in France and thence re-exported in their new condition. By virtue of different de crees the benefit of this principle was extended to cast-iron unmanufactured, destined to be manufac tured into machinery, machines, &c., and also to copper in plates, sheet-iron, fashion pieces, and other ron destined to be worked up in the construction for exportation, of iron vessels, (ships,) steam boil ers, &c. By a decree, also, bearing date October 17, 1857, the imperial government has extended the application of these principles, not only to east-iron unnanufactured, but also to ber iron, of heavy size, and steel in bars, provided they are to be re-exported after having been manufactured in the French work-shops into vessels or boats of iron, machines, and their appointments, railroad appurtenances, or into any other branch of foreign or internal industry in metals On the whole, a careful analysis of the decrees of October 17, 1857, as well as of others of prior date. and a careful comparison of their dispositions with former or existing decrees, satisfy us that the march of liberal principles in conuncrcial legislation, though slow-and, we think, needlessly cautious and timidis, nevertheless, onward in France. The protection ists, however, dispute every inch of ground, and yield, when defeated, with an exceedingly bad grace. A dozen such enlightened champions of commercia reform and progress as Mr. Chevalier would soon do for France what Sir Robert Peel did for England.

AFFAIRS IN YUGATAN The revolution or civil war in Yucatan still rages

The Mexican Extraordinary says:

The Mexican Extraordinary says:

"The troops of the governor, (D. Pantaleon Barrers,) under the command of Colonels Cepeda and Bagnelro, have attacked the suburbs of Campeachy, marking their way with bloody deeds. On the entrance of the troops to one of these suburbs, a murdering fire of artillery with grape shot swept the streets, penetrating the buildings and killing innumerable innocent persons who were on the scene of action and unable to make a retreat into the city. Men, women, and children, without regard to age or sor, were sacrificed either from the cannon or the bruitality of the soldiery, who, we are told, were allowed to perpetrate the most abominable deeds.

"On the other hand, the revolutionists, especially of the island of Carmen, have resorted to equally base measures. They have liberated eighty or one hundred of the most hardened criminals confined in Laguna."

The same paper "learns from a very good source

The same paper "learns from a very good source that the revolutionists have sent to a port in the United States money to purchase two or three versels-of-war."